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lid to lid,—the late Dr Daniel G. Brinton, the only man who ever wrote a book on the American race, and Professor William H. Holmes, head curator of anthropology in the United States National Museum, who has dug out of the earth more stone implements than all the rest of us combined, whose researches are limited only by two oceans.

A large space—over a hundred pages—is given to Caucasian man, who became such, originally, in north Africa. This is par excellence the battle-ground of theorists, and Mr Keane himself thinks that a return to chaos is threatened. The questions of terminology, language versus blood, of the African origin of all the Caucasian types, are discussed at length. The three biological types of Europe, the Teutonic, the Alpine, and the Mediterranean, according to this author were all established in Mauritania. Much space is given to the Hamites, diffused over a vast area in northern Africa, Europe, and Asia. The Hittite question is left in abeyance, the Pelasgians are the foundation of Hellenic culture. The last chapter traverses the ground of Dr Ripley's recent work, *The Races of Europe*. The latter, however, rests its argument wholly on biological ground, while Mr Keane calls to the witness-stand likewise the philologist and the culture-historian.

We would call the editor's attention to the imperfect manner in which he has prepared the illustrations and to the poverty of the index, some authors quoted in the text not being in the list at all, and for others who are mentioned, all the places of quotation are not indicated. In a summary the index is of first importance. O. T. MASON.

The Races of Europe, a Sociological Study. By WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY. Accompanied by a *Supplementary Bibliography of the Anthropology and Ethnology of Europe, published by the Public Library of the City of Boston.* New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1899. 8°, 624 pp., 222 type portraits, 86 maps and diagrams.

The readers of this journal have been expecting this crowning volume to the author's articles in the *Popular Science Monthly* on the "Racial Geography of Europe." The work is bound to have a wide circulation. It represents an amount of painstaking labor which few are fitted or willing to perform. The author, his wife, the Boston Public Library, the publishers, with the coöperation of the ablest specialists at home and abroad, all conspired to produce the best results of the last twenty years in physical anthropology.

The mechanical execution is good—type, portraits, maps from many sources reduced to a common graphic significance, the bibliography, footnotes, methods of referring to the same author again and again,

contribute to the production of an attractive and useful summary of scattered information. There is only one fault to find in this regard. You cannot find from any index where Dr Ripley has quoted you.

The work is out and out biological. The author goes out of his way to remind the reader, again and again, that race has naught to do with speech or arts or social structures. Race is blood or breed—not in an old-fashioned sense of fixed species, not in the view of modern types, but in an ideal sense. You cast your eyes over the varied populations of Europe and discover many types, but at root there are only three races or zoölogical groups, each possessed of a history of its own. "Our three racial types are not radically distinct seeds which, once planted in the several parts of Europe, have there taken root; and, each preserving its peculiarities intact, have spread from those centers outward until they have suddenly run up against one another along a racial frontier. . . . These types for us are all offshoots from the same trunk." The following table will show the gist of the problem:

<i>Race Type</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Face</i>	<i>Hair</i>	<i>Eyes</i>	<i>Stature</i>	<i>Nose</i>	<i>Synonyms</i>	<i>Used by</i>
I. TEUTONIC	Long	Long	Very light	Blue	Tall	Narrow, Aquiline	Dolicholepto Reihen gräber Germanic Kymric Nordic Homo Europæus	Kollmann Germans English French Deniker Lapouge
II. ALPINE (Celtic)	Round	Broad	Light, Chestnut	Hazel, Gray	Medium, Stocky	Variable, Broad, Heavy	Celto-Slavic Sarmatian Dissentis Arvernian Occidental Homo Alpinus Lappanoid	French von Hölder Germans Beddoe Deniker Lapouge Pruner Bey
III. MEDITERRANEAN.	Long	Long	Dark brown or black	Dark	Medium Slender	Rather broad	Iberian Ligurian Ibero-Insular Atlanto-Mediterranean	English Italians Deniker

When the author comes to lay his plan upon the actual populations as set forth in Deniker's scheme of Europe, it will not fit. But there is a ready explanation for this in the fact that environment, in its widest

sense, anthropic as well as terrestrial, has been playing on men's bodies and minds, shaping not so much their skulls as the outer parts.

The first biological characteristic discussed is the head form. Only two types are recognized—long heads and short heads. Mesocephalism is not taken into account. In Ripley's map of Europe a black belt of brachycephalism, crossing its middle, separates two areas of dolichocephalism north and south. So you have the Alpine round-heads between the Teutonic and the Mediterranean long-heads. The author shows how, in cephalic characters, men follow the zoölogical law that pure types are found in regions of marked geographic individuality.

The second characteristic worked out, though not always in harmony with those of the skull, is pigmentation of the skin, eyes, and hair, which, in spite of climate, is a fixed racial mark among the peoples of Europe. The Alpine populations are darker than the Teutonic, and by their grayish hazel eyes and brownish hair are lighter than the Mediterranean. Environment works effectually in color to traverse heredity. Mountaineers are lighter than the people of the plains, whether from climate, or from poverty, which stands in relation to pigmentation.

The third characteristic presented is stature. The causes of stature and its coördinated marks, eliminating chance variations, are, fundamentally, race, and then environment, natural selection, artificial selection, and habits of life. The result of all these is to the effect that the Teuton is tall, the Alpine and the Mediterranean are of medium height. This is one of the best chapters in the book.

The minute discussion of 'type characteristics leads to the summing up of the diagnoses for the three race types. Especial interest centers here on the Celtic controversy and leads the author to suggest happily the use of the term Celt, or Kelt by the philologists, of Hallstatt for the culture usually coördinated with the Celtic language, and Alpine for the racial type.

Three hundred pages, the larger part of the work, are given to applying the race marks laid down to the political divisions and peoples of modern Europe, namely, France and Belgium, the Basques, Scandinavia and Germany, Italy and Spain, Switzerland, the Tyrol, the Netherlands, the British Isles, Russia and the Slavs, Jews and Semites, Greeks, Turks, Magyars, Rumanians, Caucasia, Asia Minor, Russia, and India.

In chapters XVII and XVIII the author turns aside from his direct road to do a little cross-country riding after the philologist and students of culture. Having told you to eliminate these in considering the race question (and that is the scientific method of procedure), the book is somewhat weakened by these long digressions.

But in his last three chapters the author is at his best. The anthropologist becomes the instructor of the legislator, the jurist, the economist, and the sociologist. Agriculture, manufactures and trade, divorce and suicide, distribution of intellectuality, competition, migration, crowding of urban centers, color and stature in relation to city life, and (most important in view of the recent acquisition by the United States of an enormous tropical area) acclimatization and the government of the dark races are discussed in the light of ethnology.

Few works on anthropology published in 1899 represent more conscientious labor or will deserve a larger audience. The Supplement, a handy volume of one hundred and sixty pages, is a list of all books and papers quoted, the arrangement being alphabetic by names of authors, and chronologically by titles thereunder. The index, occupying thirty pages, is a list of regions and topics in alphabetic order, the authorities on each being arranged chronologically. The author justly acknowledges the liberal help of the Public Library of the City of Boston in preparing the bibliography and in procuring the works.

O. T. MASON.

Experimental Study of Children. By ARTHUR MAC DONALD. (From the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1897-98, chapters xxi, xxv.) Washington : 1899. 8°, pp. 987-1204, 1281-1390.

Dr Mac Donald has taken a series of measurements of the school children of Washington, D.C., and in the present paper gives the results of his inquiries. Most important among these are the results relating to the circumference of the head. The author finds that the circumference of the head increases with mental ability as judged by the teacher. The circumference of the head is also larger among the non-laboring classes than it is among the laboring classes. These results are in line with Venn's observations on students at Cambridge, England ; and also with the selective series obtained by Porter in St Louis. The author also finds that colored children have a larger circumference of head than white children. This may be due to two reasons: The head of the negro, being more elongated, would have a larger circumference if it had the same size on the level on which the circumference is taken. Furthermore, the stiffness of the hair would probably cause an apparent increase in the size of the head of the negro child. Dr Mac Donald finds that white children are taller, but not so heavy as colored children, and that their height sitting is much larger than that of colored children. This agrees with the well-known fact that negroes have relatively longer limbs than whites, but is of interest as showing that this relation between